

## THE NEWS OF EUROPE.

## MR. GLADSTONE'S PERSONAL TRIUMPH ON HOME RULE.

**FUTURE COURSE OF THE MINISTRY—APPEAL TO THE COUNTRY—BETTERMENT—THE ALDERSHOT COMMAND—SOUTH AFRICA—SULLIVAN AND GILBERT—HAPPINESS IN HELL.**

(BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.)

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London, Sept. 2.—The personal enthusiasm of Mr. Gladstone has carried Home Rule through the House of Commons. This great triumph is, however, gravely discounted when it is remembered that his success has been achieved by the Irish vote alone, and that but for the application of a majority of the voters of Great Britain, would have worried the measure to pieces. Moreover, it is perfectly well known that the bill is hateful, even to some who voted for it. In truth, they would not have given it their help had its fate not been foredoomed by the Lords, and had not Mr. Gladstone bargained in return to support their faddish schemes of legislation. Three aspects of the measure stand out at this stage of its progress as glaring failures. The Non-conformists, especially the Wesleyans and Presbyterians, are greatly disappointed at the opportunities which the bill gives for the aggrandizement of the Roman Catholic Church. They have labored to destroy Protestant ascendancy till not a shred is left, but the bill leaves a way open for the more arbitrary ascendancy of the Roman Church. Earnest Radicals and workmen also have their grievances. They are indignant that the ninth clause fastened the Irish millstone more tightly round the neck of the Commons than ever, and that the bill will increase British taxation for Ireland's benefit. They had been led to expect that the granting of Home Rule to Ireland would relieve Westminster of the Irish vote and allow the legislative machinery to spin round unchecked in the turning out of Irish measures according to the spirit of this go-ahead age. Then there is another disappointment as to the crowning promise of finality. Mr. McCarthy and Mr. Dillon may profess gratitude and accept the bill with joy, but the English electors regard them as only opportunists. The Irish demand never originated with them, but with the Parnellites, and what says Mr. John Redmond, as chief of the Parnellite party? His speech on Wednesday fairly astounded the Ministerialists, for he frankly declared that the bill was only an instalment, and the word provisional was stamped across every page. It is unfortunate for the Government that this damaging shot should have been fired in the final stage of the bill as passed through the Commons.

The measure has already been read in the Lords; first, in the small hours this morning. On Tuesday the second reading will commence on motion of Lord Spencer. The Marquis of Hartington will move its rejection, and Lord Salisbury intends to close the discussion on Friday.

The present month, or part of it, will be given to supply, to carry which as rapidly as possible Mr. Gladstone is taking every possible hour of private members' time, and when he has got supply he intends to adjourn to November in order to do real business. How far he will succeed will depend on whether he chooses contentious or non-contentious issues. The factions are already struggling at his feet for the help which he promised in return for their Home Rule vote. Mr. Gladstone will, of course, choose only those planks of the Newcastle platform which will bring the most votes at the next general election. In truth, the labors of the Ministry are now much more concerned with pleasing the constituencies than with any other object. In the negotiations which have been opened up with the Irish leaders for dealing with the work of the autumn and next year it has been pointed out that the interests of Home Rule will be bound up with the success of the present Administration whenever the next appeal is made to the constituencies. In order to prepare for the next appeal, the British elector may become dangerously restive. It is currently reported that Mr. Gladstone is helping hand with whatever proposals he may take up to please his Radical and Non-conformist henchmen, but they of course impose a condition. It being a foregone conclusion that the Home Rule bill will be thrown out next week by the Lords, the Irish leaders require that the bill be again sent to the Upper House next summer. Meanwhile the Old Parliament has been to fabricate some scheme for avoiding fresh discussion of the measure and the obstruction and waste of time which the ordinary methods of legislation would involve. How Mr. Gladstone is to accomplish his new task is beyond comprehension. He is very resourceful, as everybody knows. His latest achievement shows this. His hand has lost none of its cunning, for no one but himself would have conceived the idea of not taking the Appropriation bill immediately after the Commons adjourns this month till November, he is credited with the intention of deferring Appropriation till the end of the session, just before Christmas. He will thus deprive the Opposition of one of the most customary stages of legislation for criticism and opposition till an hour when everybody will be wanting to go home for the holidays at the end of an exhausting session.

These tactics are very clever and characteristic, but they do not dispose of Mr. Gladstone's immediate troubles. There are signs of a furious quarrel among the faddists who have supported him for precedence in his favor. The Welsh members met yesterday and solemnly warned the Prime Minister that unless he promised to place Welsh Disestablishment in such a place in next year's programme as to enable it to be carried through all stages of the Commons they would take an independent course. The revolt of thirty members at a period when the Irish have not attended Parliament with all the zeal they have shown during the Home Rule debate will produce a serious condition of affairs, and yet to take up Welsh Disestablishment is about as big a task as Home Rule. The Temperance members are also wanting their Veto bill pressed forward, and the Radicals as well as a majority of the cabinet desire to get the measure through the Commons by a great revolutionary measure. They allege that they have the support of a majority of the electors. Let them therefore go to the country to enforce what they profess to believe is the country's desire. The challenge is sure to be declined, but the debate thereon will assist the electors to understand what is the clear issue that ought to be presented to them.

Though the Lords are not likely to give just occasion for complaint respecting their treatment of Home Rule, they have given the Radicals a real grievance in another direction. I allude to their treatment of the new question of Betterment. The principle of making people pay for the increased value of their property when such increase results from public improvements, like making new streets, was recently introduced in one of the clauses of a London County Council bill. The Commons passed this measure. The Lords threw out the Betterment clause. The Commons reinstated it. Lord Salisbury has a second time rejected it. Lord Salisbury, who led the attack, professed to have no a priori objection to Betterment. But it being a new principle of taxation, it should not be brought forward by a side wind in a clause of a private bill. A slight amendment by the Lords themselves would have met the other of Lord Salisbury's objections. In response to his appeal the clause was thrown out. Thus the London Radicals are furnished with a cry against the Upper House, for defending the interests of property. The incident illustrates Lord Salisbury's innate conservatism. He and his peers have no objection to social reforms; in fact, they can be regarded as far more honest, even far more sweeping, reformers and makers of public health and morals than the Radicals, but the sacred cause of property or the Established Church is not to be tampered with if they can help it and the most blind and most ardent defender of these interests is Lord Salisbury.

The ignorance professed by M. Curzon, as representing the Government, respecting the doings of M. Myre de Vilers at Bangkok is causing unmistakable public dissatisfaction. It is the natural mark for severe criticism in the Commons and Opposition press. But when Chambers of Commerce like Manchester and London express deep concern that France is disregarding promises given to Lord Rosebery, the matter may be regarded as having passed out of party limits. The public has not yet lost confidence in Lord Rosebery's management of this question, and the belief is somehow spreading that he may be using this Siamese question to settle other issues that are on hand with France. The wish perhaps is father to the thought that Siamese may be made the basis for disposing of the Newfoundland question.

The Duke of Connaught's appointment to Aldershot is raising some disagreeable questions in Parliament. It is well known that this selection is only another step to preparing this Prince for the post of Commander-in-Chief, and therefore carrying out the Court tradition insisted upon by the late Prince Consort that some member of the royal family shall always have command of the army. So long as this rule prevails no successful general can ever play the role of Bonaparte or Boulanger, but it is as gall and wormwood to the Liberal party that this unusual promotion should have been made by a Radical Ministry. Among army men the command is objected to because in actual warfare the Duke of Connaught could never be intrusted with the supreme command in the field. Aldershot is the only place where those officers on whom the army will depend have an opportunity of learning to handle large bodies of troops. Moreover, the appointment stops promotion. We are threatened with another debate on the subject which will not be pleasant reading to the Court.

The difficulty with Lobengula, if it becomes acute and enters on an active stage, will be very serious to the Government. Mr. Gladstone cannot afford to have another South African disaster, and yet he is not bound to help the South African Company. Nevertheless, the voice of the country, as expressed by Mr. Chamberlain, will force him into activity if the Matabele swept over Mashonaland. There is reason, however, for thinking that the danger of such a disaster has been purposely exaggerated in order to prepare the way for Cape Colony absorbing the Matabele empire's territory. Mr. Rhodes, the leading man of that company, is also a most influential man in the Cape Government. The company, notwithstanding the help it received from the De Beers Mining Company, of which Mr. Rhodes is also chairman, is in financial straits. The best way to settle difficulties and strengthen it against the powerful Matabele would be absorption by the Cape Government. This step is most probably in contemplation.

Mr. Arthur Sullivan has completed the score of the new opera written by Mr. Gilbert. After having had the imitation article, in the shape of Sullivan without Gilbert and Gilbert without Sullivan, the two artists are again to meet as partners on the Savoy stage. Mr. Barrington will, as on previous occasions, have the leading role, and a prominent part is to be given to the American, Miss Nancy McIntosh. It will be no easy task to fill the place of George Grossmith, but he is netting \$4,000 a month as a society entertainer he will naturally prefer that profitable occupation to an engagement at the Savoy.

The discussions respecting Mr. St. John Mivart's article in "The Nineteenth Century" upon "Happiness in Hell" had a singular termination. It will be said to those who had believed in the opinion of this Catholic scientist that the Vatican authorities have placed these articles in the Index Expurgatorius. How many cherished hopes may have thus come to destruction?

A HURRICANE IN THE AZORES.

CONFLICTING ACCOUNTS OF THE DESTRUCTION wrought IN FAYAL.

London, Sept. 2.—A hurricane passed over the Azores Islands on August 29. Two vessels were wrecked in the harbor of Fayal and fourteen houses were destroyed in the town. At Terceira three vessels were wrecked and twenty-eight houses were destroyed. Five persons were killed.

Boston, Sept. 2.—Vincenzo de Valla da Costa, the Portuguese Consul in this city, has received a cable dispatch bringing news of a storm in the Azores. The message to the Consul says that the city of Fayal was almost wholly destroyed, many being killed outright, and that the greatest suffering now prevails among the people. A new breakwater which was being built by the Government and which was almost completed was swept away, allowing the sea to break on the city with unrestrained force. It is said also that the fishermen are suffering great misery and a famine is impending. The Consul said that a subscription would immediately be started in Boston to help the sufferers.

TO MARCH ON KING BEHANZIN.

GENERAL DODDS IN NEED OF REINFORCEMENTS TO PUNISH THE DAHOMAN MONARCH.

Paris, Sept. 2.—General Dodds, commander of the French troops in Dahomey, telegraphed today from Kotonou, near Porto Novo, that he will be unable to start with his expedition for Upper Dahomey before being reinforced from home.

General Dodds will march into Upper Dahomey to punish King Behanzin for his continued efforts to rouse the country against the French.

CHOLERA IN ITALY AND THE NETHERLANDS.

Rome, Sept. 2.—Today's cholera returns include the following: Cassino, two deaths, six new cases; Salerno, one death, no new cases; Palermo, six deaths, no new cases; Naples, three deaths, no new cases.

Many isolated cases have been reported in neighboring districts. There are two suspected cases at Plumeigne, twenty-one miles from Rome. Amsterdam, Sept. 2.—Two deaths from cholera and one new case were reported in Rotterdam today, and one death and one new case in Leerdam. A few cases and deaths were also reported in London, Sept. 2.—The sailor who fell ill of cholera on board a Grimsby vessel in Stromness Harbor two days ago died early this morning.

## THE DREADED PLAGUE.

## NO NEW CHOLERA IN JERSEY CITY.

**SURGEON-GENERAL WYMAN TAKING VIGOROUS MEASURES TO ISOLATE AND STAMP OUT ALL SUSPECTED CASES.**

There were no new cases of cholera in Jersey City yesterday, though one suspect was sent to the Emergency Hospital. He is John Lynch, of Baltimore. Three weeks ago he went to Kearney, N. J., where he has relatives, to look for work. From Kearney he went to New York and then to Brooklyn. Not finding work, he started to return to Kearney and was taken ill. City Physicians Gray and Brinkerhoff decided that he was suffering from a disordered stomach, but was in no danger of cholera. He was sent to the hospital merely as a precautionary measure. Albert McFarland, of Paterson, who was taken to the hospital on Friday, was discharged yesterday. Surgeon-General Wyman, President A. C. Hunt of the New Jersey Health Board, and President Fenney of the city board, held a second conference yesterday, and decided to divide the sections of the city where the suspected cases occurred into four districts. These will be placed in charge of Dr. Bond, of New York, who will have twenty-five Government employees at his command, and who will also be assisted by the city's sanitary officers. Dr. Bond will today begin the work of disinfecting all suspected houses in the city. These houses are already under quarantine.

As the result of a later conference, in which Dr. Ballhache and County Physician Converse took part, the body of Mrs. Josephine Smith, who died at the City Hospital, was exhumed yesterday afternoon and a bacteriological examination will be made in the case by Drs. Biggs and Doty. The report will not be ready until Tuesday. Mrs. Roda Black, of No. 33 Park-avenue, is convalescent, but a bacteriological examination is being made in her case. The report will be given out this afternoon. Surgeon-General Wyman and Dr. Ballhache made a tour of the infected districts yesterday. They will try today to locate all the persons who attended the funeral of William Morton, and will quarantine them and fumigate the houses they live in. The Jersey City Hospital has been temporarily placed in charge of Dr. Woodruff, of the State Health Board, and will be quarantined for a week. In the mean time the city will use St. Francis and Christ hospitals for all new patients except cholera suspects.

## NO SIGN OF CHOLERA IN THE CITY.

**A DECREASE IN THE NUMBER OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES—THE DEATH RATE STILL LOW.**

There was no change in the death rate in this city last week when the mortality remained at the extremely low mark observed in the previous week. The stormy weather was thought to have slightly increased the number of deaths from pneumonia, but the deaths from other pulmonary complaints were not increased noticeably. While 739 persons died in the city last week, there were 1,082 births and 258 marriages. The appended record, prepared in the Bureau of Vital Statistics, shows the deaths from various causes during two weeks:

Cause of death, etc.	Aug. 28.	Sept. 2.
Pneumonia	49	58
Whooping cough	18	18
Scarlet fever	10	10
Diphtheria	15	15
Measles	2	2
Smallpox	2	2
Cholera	0	0
Diarrhoeal diseases	5	5
Heart disease	104	110
Kidney disease	37	37
Violence	33	33
All other causes	235	235
Totals	752	779

Contagious diseases decreased in the city last week, and there was no sign that cholera had appeared. There has been no case of typhus fever in several weeks, and the physicians of the Health Department believe that smallpox will be stamped out in a short time. In the office of Dr. Doty, the Chief Inspector of Contagious Diseases, the following record was on file yesterday:

Cause of death, etc.	Aug. 28.	Sept. 2.
Smallpox	40	21
Scarlet fever	10	10
Diphtheria	15	15
Measles	2	2
Smallpox	2	2
Cholera	0	0
Diarrhoeal diseases	5	5
Heart disease	104	110
Kidney disease	37	37
Violence	33	33
All other causes	235	235
Totals	256	291

## PAYING OFF THE CHOWDRAWS.

McAllister, I. T., Sept. 2.—Green McCurtain, the Choctaw National Treasurer, is paying at Krebs, and will remain until October 1. At his disposal will be paid at Krebs and this place. The town is full of people of all kinds. Several robberies have been committed. Officers have been keeping a close watch to keep the whiskey out, but it has been smuggled in in large quantities.

## THREE CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.

Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 2.—A dispatch from Natchez, Miss., says: "Jacob Chalibore, living about twelve miles from Natchez, yesterday fastened his three children in his house while he and his wife went off a short distance to fish. In their absence the children accidentally set fire to a lot of loose seed cotton. The house was entirely consumed, and the children were burned to death in the building. The parents are nearly crazed with grief."

## ASKING FOR TROOPS TO PROTECT CHINESE.

Sacramento, Cal., Sept. 2.—The Sheriff of San Bernardino County yesterday telegraphed to the Governor asking for troops to prevent a threatened attempt by an organization of whites at Redlands to drive out the Chinese. The Governor at once telegraphed to General A. L. Johnson, at Los Angeles, to take the necessary steps to get companies at Redlands and San Bernardino in readiness for immediate action if absolutely necessary.

## TO ASK MR. CLEVELAND TO BE ARBITRATOR.

Chicago, Sept. 2.—Esteban L. Zeballos, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Argentine Republic to the United States, is in this city. He is on his way to Washington, his mission being to request President Cleveland to act as arbitrator in a territorial dispute between the Argentine Republic and Brazil. The trouble is serious, and unless arbitration is had it may lead to war between the two countries.

## THE STREET CAR STRIKE IN DULUTH.

Duluth, Minn., Sept. 2.—The Council at its meeting last night by resolution ordered the street car company to operate its lines, now tied up by a strike, within seven days. In case the notice is not heeded the exclusive franchise of the company will be voided. Under the act granting the company its franchise it is provided that the Council may order the company to operate on any street, and if this notice is not complied with in a reasonable time the exclusive franchise is forfeited.

## CONGRATULATIONS FOR MR. GLADSTONE.

The following telegram was sent yesterday by the officers of the National Federation of America to Mr. Gladstone:

The Irish National Federation of America, on behalf of the millions of our race on this continent, congratulate you and the Liberal party, whose honored leader you are, on the constitutional victory achieved in the passage of the Home Rule bill.

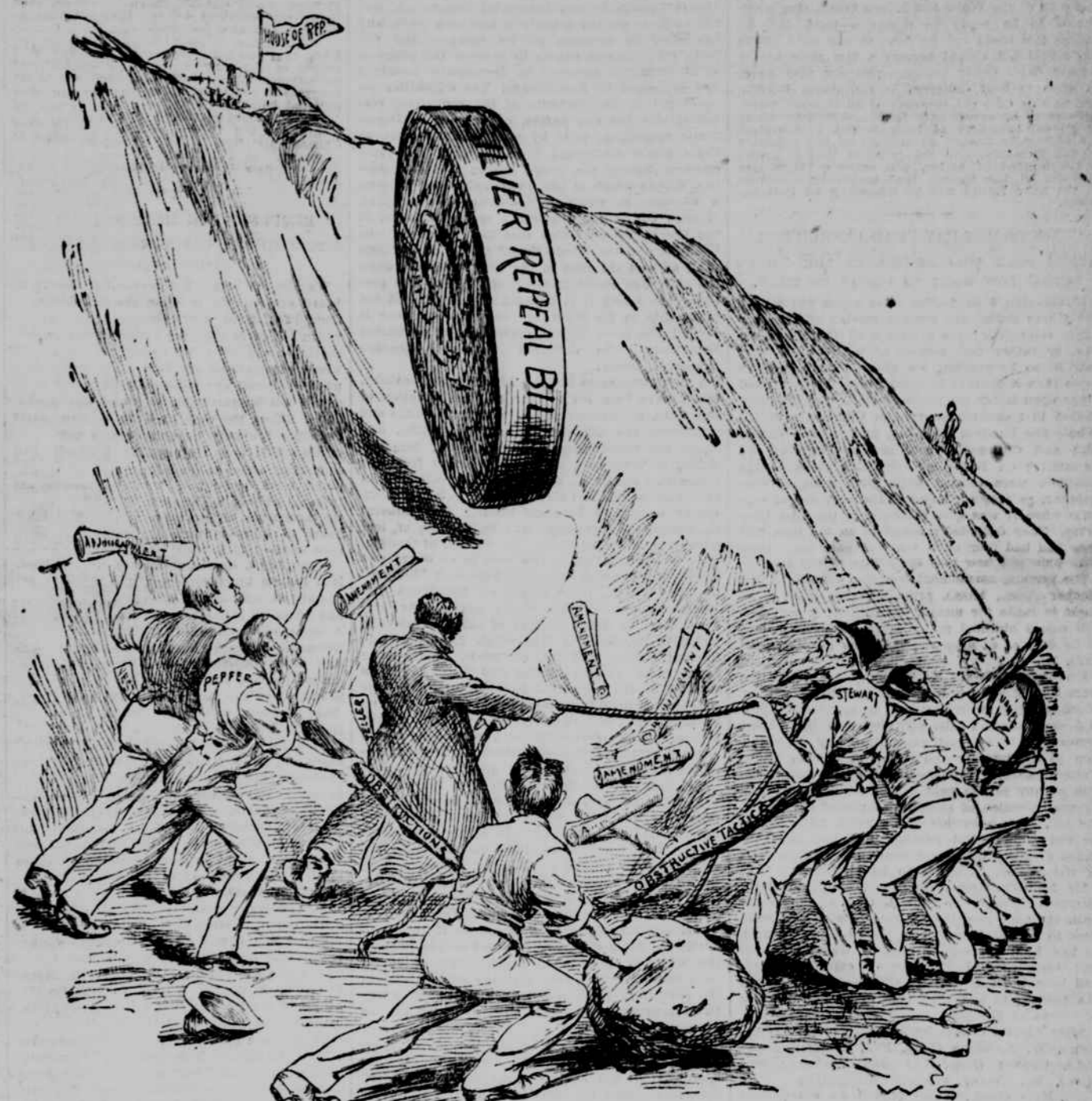
We gratefully acknowledge the loyalty and fidelity with which you have kept your promise to the Irish people, under difficulties insuperable to any but the highest order of statesmanship. We earnestly hope that God, who has bestowed upon you such wonderful mental and physical powers, will prolong your life and enable you to complete the great work of ending internecine strife, bringing peace and strength to the Empire, and peace and prosperity to Ireland.

The telegram was signed by Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet, president; Eugene Kelly, treasurer; John Byrne, chairman Executive Committee, and Joseph P. Ryan, secretary.

## THE MEXICAN BORDER TROUBLES.

Brownsville, Tex., Sept. 2.—Major Keay, commanding at Fort Ringgold, with two troops of the 5th Cavalry, has reached the Havana ranch. He found the sheep run of Thursday on Texas soil in charge of three Mexican cowboys and some herders from Mexico. The customs officers and the herders, who were armed, are held by the officers as prisoners, pending instructions from their authorities. The Mexicans released the cattle, the owner of the sheep, but still held as prisoners on the Mexican side two of his herders, both citizens of Texas. It is said the matter has been referred to the State Department at Washington, and thence to remain as they are until the action of the State Department is known.

## IT IS GOING WITH A RUSH AND NOTHING CAN STOP IT.



SENATORS WHO STAND IN THE WAY OF REPEAL MAY GET HURT.

## FULLY 1,500 DROWNED.

## THE SEA ISLANDS A WASTE.

**FIFTEEN THOUSAND OF THEIR INHABITANTS STARVING.**

**RELIEF SENT THE STRICKEN PEOPLE FROM CHARLESTON—THE COAST STREWN WITH UNKNOWN WRECKS—PATHETIC STORIES OF EXPERIENCES IN THE CYCLONE.**

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Charleston, S. C., Sept. 2.—The city is already getting down to its normal condition and is busy repairing the damage of the cyclone. The situation, however, is serious. There have been only two days of sunshine since the cyclone and to-day heavy rains, with cyclone indications have added in depressing the spirits of the citizens. Above all, the news of the terrible devastation and loss of life and crops on the sea islands has cast a gloom on the city. The situation is appalling. A large part of the business of the city comes from the devastated region, and with no cotton and little rice the business outlook is extremely bad.

It was estimated to-day that on the Sea Islands upward of 1,500 persons have been drowned, and that 15,000 are in a starving condition. Many of the negroes on the Sea Islands are tenant farmers, who also work on the large plantations. All the crops are practically destroyed, the stock is all drowned, and there are actually not enough provisions in the country to keep the people alive.

In response to Mayor Fickton's proclamation for a meeting of citizens to help the Beaufort sufferers, a large number of representative citizens, of all colors, assembled in the City Hall this morning. Mayor Fickton presided. The sum of \$1,500 was subscribed on the spot and large contributions of food and clothing were made by merchants. Several trams and steamers offered their services, and the Savannah Railway Company offered free transportation. A general relief committee was appointed with J. B. Barnwell as chairman. A full canvass will be made in every ward in the city for money, food and clothing for the sea coast sufferers. The first relief train departed for the devastated district this afternoon. There will be collections in all the city churches to-morrow.

At Rockville, on Edisto Island, yesterday the bodies of twenty-one wrecked seamen were buried in one grave. The beach along the coast is strewn with the bodies of dead seamen and with wrecks of which no account can be given.

As refugees from the stricken coast come in they bring pitiful stories. From Ponpon comes a pathetic narrative. Laura Hamilton, a colored woman, escaped with her baby from the rapidly rising water in her house and tried to find a place of safety, but the waters rushed down upon her. She attempted to swim, holding her child above water with her teeth, but was finally exhausted and drowned with her child. A negro woman was washed out of her house, holding her baby in her arms. As she drifted by a toll-gate she grasped one of its pillars, by which she clung through the terrible hours of the storm. She was not rescued until 8 o'clock Monday morning. Two negro boys floated off on a straw stack, which parted after they had gone several miles up the river, one boy being drowned. B. H. Pinnow rescued the family of Richmond Branch.

John Roberts came to the city yesterday from Deves Island and reported a desperate condition of things among the few people living there. He said that he was fishing for terrapin in Bull Bay when the storm came up, and that he could not possibly reach home. When he returned he found that three of the four houses on the island had been swept away and that he had lost everything he owned in the world. The house in which his mother lived was blown down and she was caught in the wreck, where she remained for two days before help came. She was badly hurt by the timbers. His wife and five children, the youngest only two days old, suffered an awful experience. When the storm blew the ends out of the house his wife pushed the children through a hole into the loft and on Monday evening with her children, one at a time, to the nearest high ground, where she wrapped them up in two old shawls and waited for the wind and waves to subside. For two days they did not have a mouthful to eat, and they lost all their provisions.

## GOV. TILMAN TAKES PROMPT ACTION.

A SPECIAL COMMISSIONER SENT TO THE SEA ISLANDS TO LEARN THE FACTS—THE PHOSPHATE INDUSTRY PARALYZED.

Columbia, S. C., Sept. 2 (Special).—It is fast developing that the loss of life and destruction of all kinds of property which the recent tornado wrought on the Sea Islands which skirt the southeastern coast of South Carolina have never been paralleled in this country. During the phosphate investigation a few years ago Governor Tillman made a trip all through this territory, and he has a thorough knowledge of these islands. This acquaintance with the coast makes him fear that the worst is not yet known. He has received a telegram from Colonel J. H. Averill, saying that he had appointed a relief committee. Colonel Averill adds: "Additional reports from remote sections of the islands are coming in hourly, adding largely to the number of lives lost and to the total loss of provisions, clothing, crops and houses."

Today the Governor gave his entire time and attention to the matter of plans for the immediate relief of the stricken thousands. This afternoon he appointed Dr. Babcock, superintendent of the State Lunatic Asylum, special agent to go to the scene and prepare a report of the actual condition of affairs. Dr. Babcock started at once. Most of his journey will have to be made in a specially chartered tug. Said the Governor: "I want first an absolutely correct account of the losses on these islands and in this territory. I want to know exactly what houses are gone and what houses are standing. I want to know what has been done with the dead that have been there on the sands for a whole week. I want to know if tents are needed to house the women and children who survive. I want to know what sanitary arrangements I can have made to avert any threatened epidemic."

"I am very anxious to know, too, if in this calamity it will be of any use to get the Red Cross Society to send its representatives there. We want to guard, too, against these people, who, seeing that aid is coming, might do nothing to try to rebuild their homes, and start out in life afresh. I do not want any abuse of charity. We want to look after the women and children, but the men must be made to rebuild their homes first of all. The people have the fish of the sea there to prevent them from starving, provided